

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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OCTOBER 27, 1916.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Make the Record Complete

THE local Democratic campaign committee, announcing that this is a Democratic year, are inviting the voters of Hawaii to cast their ballots for L. L. McCandless for Delegate to Congress on the strength of the Wilson record.

Just why Hawaii should back up the free sugar party, even were everything else equal, is known only to the writers of the Democratic advertising, but now that the local Bourbons have appealed to local elections on the strength of the national Democratic record, we trust that they will go on and make plain to local voters a number of things in that record worth making plain.

For instance, they might tell us whether the Flag was saluted at Vera Cruz, after we sent General Funston and the Fifth Brigade down there, losing a few of our own men and killing a hundred or so Mexicans, at a cost to us of quite a few million dollars? Wilson despatched his army to enforce the salute. Did we get it?

The administration, after our troops had been attacked at Columbus, New Mexico, and some of our women and men killed on our own soil, sent General Pershing across the Mexican line with orders to get Villa "dead or alive." Pershing had some of his men ambushed and killed. His army has been forced to tramp many weary miles alongside of a railroad track, which he was not allowed to use either for his men or as a means of securing supplies. He is now camped somewhere in the Mexican sand, while Villa is ravaging across country in his very neighborhood. Did we get Villa, either alive or dead? Have we avenged the American soldiers shot down from a Mexican ambush? Why did Wilson call Pershing off the job?

The local Democrats might tell us, also, where the Mexican bandits got the ammunition with which they shot down Americans at home and in Mexico. Why did Wilson keep the embargo on arms going up and down like the gate at a railroad crossing? We pause for an explanation.

They might tell us whether Wilson did not say that what has happened and is happening in Mexico is none of our business, even while the bodies of assassinated Americans were still warm and while the shrieks of our aged American women were still ringing in the air? Do the local Democrats also think like the President that it is none of our business whether such things are tolerated or not?

Mr. McCandless and his press agents might also shed a little light on the status of the case we have against Germany over the sinking of the Lusitania, despite Mr. Wilson's "strict accountability" warning. Whether we have abandoned our strict accountability stand or not is worth making known. Some information concerning the exact status of the Gulfight case, the admitted deceptions regarding the Sussex and the La. of the Falaba sinking will all be news. How about them?

The announced determination of Democracy, made on the floor of the senate by the Democratic leader, to reenact the free sugar clause of the tariff at the first opportunity might also be elaborated on, amongst other things.

While Hawaiian Democracy is giving us information concerning the achievements and the record of Wilsonism, let us have it complete.

We pass it up to Mr. McCandless and his ad writers.

Mexico and November

WATCHFUL Waiting appears to be getting a groggy south of the Rio Grande, if one-half the reports that trickle north are correct. Carranza, the man whom Wilson recognized, after he had slapped our President's face, appears to be looking for a safe place into which to duck, with Villa, the man after whom Wilson sent Pershing, to get dead or alive, is daily growing in strength and importance.

Unless all signs fail, Mexico is in for another round of revolution, murder, rape and pillage. Felix Diaz, nephew of the old dictator, is coming after Carranza from the south. Villa will soon be fighting along the border again, and between the two Carranzas will probably have to follow the route taken by Diaz and Huerta and the two or three others who attempted to be head chiefs.

Then will come the repetition of history and Felix Diaz and Villa will fight it out for the mastery, with other minor chieftains taking toll all over the Republic. The special commissioners with whom the Wilson commissioners have been monkeying away their time at Atlantic City will be left high and dry, without any country to return to.

All this should have some considerable effect upon the voting next month. Wilson's policy of hesitation, bluff and platitudes concerning Mexico, with his "too proud to fight" ideas alternating with his threats and his abortive punitive expeditions, have not helped suffering Mexico one iota and they have cost America many lives, millions of dollars and her self respect. Americans who fought to free Cuba from an anarchy less terrible than that in Mexico will not sit down in idle chatter over Mexico. They will not vote to permit the Mexican horror to be further mishandled for four years by Wilson.

Today's developments in Mexico ought to cost the President a million votes, unless American manhood is not today what it was when the Maine went down.

Problem of the Militia

IT seems to be a widespread opinion among both regular and national guard officers on the border, that the experiences of the militiamen along the Rio Grande since the President's call for the guard will prove the deathblow to any effort to organize the national guard under the terms of the National Defense Act.

When the State troops are relieved from border duty they will return to the status of state troops and such militia organizations as were not included in the call will be obliged to administer the double oath of allegiance or they will not be recognized by the war department. Under the terms of the act, until June 1, the strength of all militia organizations may be held as they were organized under the Dick Bill, namely, sixty-five men for an infantry company, seventy for a cavalry troop, one hundred and twenty-six for a field artillery battery, sixty-five for a coast artillery company and sixty-five for a company of engineers. After June 1, 1917, the normal peace strength of a militia infantry company must correspond to that of a regular infantry company; one hundred enlisted men, for cavalry, seventy and for engineers, one hundred and nine.

Under the law, any organization which does not have this strength cannot receive pay and allowances from the federal government, nor will it be recognized by the war department.

In addition to this, each State must have at least two hundred enlisted men for each senator or representative within one year from June 3, last. Not only this, but the strength of the national guard must be raised in four increments, until by July 1, 1920, each state must maintain at least six hundred men for each of its congressional representatives.

It is evident that the national guard is facing a serious recruiting problem, which, from all appearances, it will be unable to accomplish. Even under the old law comparatively few States were able to keep their organizations up to the required strength. The new law is even more exacting and it is a serious question if even with the inducements of pay and allowances the required strength can be attained.

Hawaii is happily an exception in this problem, for six hundred enlisted men is the maximum number of militiamen required of the Territory under the national defense law and several times that number are now enrolled and her present organization is likely to be a fixture.

The idea of universal service for youths of the country for a short term in the regular army or some other federal force is finding its heartiest supporters in the militia regiments now on the border.

Hunt For Recruits

WHO wants to join the Army? Uncle Sam is after a hundred thousand recruits and virtually a house-to-house campaign throughout the nation is being planned by the war department to obtain the recruits it will be necessary to enlist annually hereafter in order to keep the army up to the strength authorized by congress in the Reorganization and Appropriation bills. According to a new recruiting order made public "to meet demands for the present and the immediate future, the recruiting service must be capable of furnishing annually an average of one recruit per 1000 of population, and this result can be accomplished only by canvassing every accessible locality in the United States and establishing through the aid of available postmasters a conveniently located recruiting agency for each small area."

The new plan contemplates establishing such agencies in every county seat. From these bases recruiting parties will be sent to comb the rural districts. Tables have been prepared to show recruiting officers the exact number of recruits who should be obtained in each county, and the number of men of the recruiting service to be sent to each county will be determined by the population. Under the present strength of the recruiting service each member of that service must procure the enlistment of one hundred men a year in order to make up the desired total.

The order says that the number of men who enlist in the cavalry is greater proportionately than for other arms of the service. Officers are instructed to encourage applicants to enter the infantry or artillery instead. Authority is given under the law to enlist for service within continental United States only men who desire to take advantage of the provision that they may be furloughed into the regular army reserve at the end of one year of active service if the furlough is approved by their commanding officers.

"Twenty-seven per cent of the steel ships under construction in the United States are being built on the Pacific Coast, together with fifty per cent of the ocean-going wooden vessels thus far ordered," Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank says in its circular of October 16. "The ship-yards report a record tonnage ordered, with business sufficient to insure 'capacity operations' for many months to come. The virtual stoppage of immigration into the United States has made it almost impossible for the great industrial centers to obtain an adequate supply of unskilled labor, while the bidding of the munition factories for the skilled workers of kindred industries is making it difficult for the plants engaged upon foreign business to turn out their materials in contract time.

BREVITIES

Miss Belle Brown, Canadian, sixty years old, died in the Queen's Hospital on Monday night. The body will be embalmed and sent to Canada for burial.

Mrs. C. Carey reported to the police yesterday that her home on Weaver lane had been entered and ransacked by footpads. Nothing of value was missing. No arrests have been made in the case.

Officers of the national guard stationed on Oahu plan to give in the near future a dinner in honor of Maj. C. B. Lincoln, who has recently left the First Infantry, and his successor, Col. Richard C. Croxton, who is soon to assume command.

Charged with gambling, nine Chinese were arrested in a raid made by the police last night. Four other Chinese were also arrested, charged with having cheques stolen in their possession. They will appear for trial in the police court this morning.

The funeral of the late Elia Kekahuna, of Queen and South Streets, who died last Sunday, will be held next day afternoon, from 2 to 4 o'clock, at the residence of the deceased, 1000, at a time to be named.

Children of the vicinity will be guests at a Halloween party which the club of Kaimuki will give Saturday afternoon in the assembly hall of the Liliuokalani School. There will be a costume dance, beginning at 7 o'clock. Parents are cordially invited.

Excellent apples are grown in Utah. The Advertiser is able to get unequalled on record in this respect, a box of the finest variety having arrived at this office yesterday for the boys of The Advertiser, with the compliments of T. B. Thiele, manager of the Territorial Hotel Company. Mr. Thiele expressed the fruit from Salt Lake City, where he was visiting. He is expected back in Honolulu in a few days.

(From Thursday Advertiser) On Saturday evening the officers of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, K. & A. M. of this city will confer third degree on candidates of Schaffel Lodge, of Lihou, in the hall over the Lihou department store.

To secure funds for necessary repairs to the building, the women of the Catholic Church in Kalihiwaena will hold a pot luncheon and fair next Sunday. The luncheon will begin at noon and the fair at one o'clock.

The steamer Niagara, of the Canadian-American line, sailed from Vancouver yesterday afternoon for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, according to a wireless received here last night. She is due here Wednesday morning.

Philip La Vergne Rice of Lihou, Kauai, has filed in the supreme court a petition for admission to practice law in all the territorial courts. Mr. Rice's petition is endorsed by Attorneys M. F. Prosser and Robin B. Anderson. The applicant is a graduate of the Chicago Law School.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Alexander Goetz, of 329, Maunaloa Street, Aiea, whose death occurred on Tuesday night, was held yesterday afternoon, the interment being in the Catholic cemetery, King street. The deceased was a widow sixty-nine years old, and a native of the island of Madeira, Portugal.

(From Friday Advertiser) A Halloween party will be given to-morrow afternoon in the assembly hall of the Liliuokalani School, Kaimuki, by the Mothers' Club for the children of the vicinity.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of agriculture and forestry, called for yesterday, was postponed until this morning at eleven o'clock. The board will meet at the offices of James F. Morgan & Co.

To raise funds for needed repairs to the church building a pot luncheon and fair will be held Sunday afternoon by the women of the congregation on the grounds of the Catholic Church of Kalihiwaena. The luncheon will begin at noon and the fair at one hour later.

Declaration of their intention to be made naturalized citizens of the United States were filed yesterday in the office of George R. Clark, clerk of the federal court, by Santiago D. Alencar, of 3416 Leahi Avenue, Kapahulu, and Regio Acosta, of Aiea Street. They are both laborers and natives of the Philippine Islands.

The cruiser St. Louis, tender Alert and the K. submersible flotilla will steam from Pearl Harbor for Honolulu Saturday morning. The St. Louis will return to the naval station Tuesday. The submarines and tender will enter the Inter-Island dry dock where they will receive a complete overhauling. They will remain in Honolulu about five weeks.

Raymond C. Brown, secretary of the chamber of commerce, announced yesterday that the public utilities committee of the chamber had been making a careful investigation of the proposed aerial tramway from the Palis to the pineapple plantations. This committee will take the matter up with the territorial board of agriculture before making a final report to the chamber.

HIS COUSIN A FAGIN

A fourteen year old youngster who was arrested by Probation Officer Leal yesterday afternoon admitted that on several occasions he had looted the dressing rooms of the public baths at Waikiki and that he was taught to steal by his cousin, Leal. Several articles have been reported stolen from the bath house recently.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHES

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. Used the world over to cure a cold in one day. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

PERSONALS

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

Miss Lena B. Silva, who was operated upon last Monday at the Queen's Hospital, is reported doing nicely and expects to be out and about shortly.

A. I. Silva, of the M. McInerney Company, returned yesterday from San Francisco in the Wilhelmina from a business trip of several weeks in the mainland.

C. Hansen, of Punahoa, Maui, who has been visiting in the city the past two weeks, will return to his Valley Island home in the Mauna Loa on Friday evening.

Queen Liliuokalani was reported yesterday as slightly indisposed. She has not taken to her bed, however, and expects to resume her daily outings in a day or two.

John E. Rocha returned in the Wilhelmina yesterday from San Francisco, after a stay of four months in the mainland, most of which time he spent in New York City.

Mrs. William T. Hawlin, who underwent an operation last week at the Queen's Hospital, is reported doing nicely and it is hoped that she will leave the hospital shortly.

D. C. Lindsey, cashier of the Baldwin National Bank of Kaimuki, Maui, and the Valley Island commissioner of education, returned in the Wilhelmina yesterday from a visit of several months in the mainland.

Rev. Samuel K. Kamae, pastor of the Kaimuki Church, was called suddenly and left last night in the Mikahala for Maui. He is a witness in a land suit instituted by the Bishop Estate against Kaula. Mr. Kamae expects to return either tomorrow or Saturday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Williams of 1055 Ninth Avenue, Kaimuki, welcomed at their home at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, a son, the second child of the couple, who has been named William E. Young. Young Willie is the fourth grandchild of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Seale, of 3358 Kaimuki Avenue, and is also a grandchild of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Williams, of 1508 Piikoi Street.

(From Thursday Advertiser)

Robert W. Piller, general superintendent of the Hawaii Consolidated Railway, is a visitor in the city from Hilo.

Robert West of Hilo is among the Big Islanders now visiting in the city. He expects to remain a week in Honolulu on a "vacation," as he terms it.

James D. Lewis, former chairman of the board of supervisors of Hawaii, is a city from Hilo, attending as a member the recent federal court jury trial term.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Patton and family, of Hilo, returned in the Wilhelmina yesterday from the mainland, where they spent the past four months visiting and will leave in the Wilhelmina tonight for their Big Island home.

Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, was a passenger in the T. K. K. liner Tenyo Maru, which sailed from Honolulu this week, accompanied by his wife, Reverend John made a tour of China and Japan, delivering lectures in many cities of the Japanese Empire.

Henry W. Kinney, superintendent of public instruction, who left in the Wilhelmina on Tuesday for Kaimuki, will probably return next Sunday morning to Honolulu. Mr. Kinney will, while in the Garden Island, gather data for the report of the school department, for his next period, for presentation to the legislature in February of next year.

John H. Rosseter, vice-president and general manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who was married recently, will be a passenger with his bride in the steamer Venezuela, the new vessel of that line, whose departure from San Francisco for the Orient is expected within the next few days. It is to be a combined honeymoon and business trip for Mr. Rosseter.

(From Friday Advertiser)

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Malterre, of 1336 Alapai Street, welcomed at their home last Saturday the arrival of a son.

Mr. and Mrs. William Nelson, of South King near South Street, became the parents of a daughter, Violet Elizabeth last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel K. Kamae welcomed at their home in Palama, last Sunday the advent of a daughter, who has been named Esther.

Mrs. John Colin Brown, who has been visiting in Kaimuki the past few weeks, will return to her home in Honolulu next Sunday morning in the Kinau.

Walter M. Argabrite, formerly of this city, has secured a splendid road position with a big San Francisco firm and is travelling between that city and Sacramento.

Eusebio D. Eovra and Miss Esther Scott were married last Monday at the Palama Methodist Filipino Mission by Rev. C. C. Ramirez, the pastor, the witnesses being Mr. and Mrs. Domingo Galang.

With Rev. C. C. Ramirez, pastor of the Methodist Filipino Mission of Palama, officiating, George P. Dixon and Miss Emilia Napahi were married on Tuesday. The witnesses were Mr. and Mrs. Salvador Miranda.

J. D. McVeigh, superintendent of the Molokai Settlement, will return to his lonely island home in the Mauna Kea tomorrow afternoon, going by way of Lahaina, from where he will take a gasoline boat for Kalahepa.

Charles R. Forbes, superintendent of public works, left in the Wilhelmina at eleven o'clock last night for Hilo, from where he will go to Honouliuli, Kauai, in connection with the beginning of the work on the new wharf there.

John A. Camara and Miss Lena D. Correa, were married last Saturday in this island, last Saturday by Rev. Father Sebastian Konze, pastor of the Wailua Catholic Church, the witnesses being Antonio Melim and Bala Melim.

Marshall B. Hunsicker, who is returning from California, where he completed his law course, will make his home in Honolulu and will shortly make application before the supreme court for permission to practise in all the courts of the Territory.

ENORMOUS TONNAGE EXPORTS TO ALLIES
SACRIFICED IN WAR
FOR EIGHT MONTHS
SHOW BIG INCREASE

September Figures Show Seventy Vessels of 150,317 Gross Tons Sunk in Month

More than 3,000,000 gross tons of merchant shipping of all flags, types and classes have been destroyed as a result of submarine activities, according to figures compiled by the New York Journal of Commerce from available data, including cable despatches and mail advices, indicating that the number of merchant ships sunk or otherwise destroyed by the belligerents from the beginning of the war to October 1 was 1003, with an approximate aggregate gross tonnage of 3,097,097.

Latest reports may add to the figures of tonnage lost during September, owing to frequent delays in announcing the destruction of vessels and the inadequate cable service, but through the month of August the record is practically complete. Many ships that have been reported as lost have been included in the tabulation, although their tonnage was not listed in maritime registers. The statement of tonnage destroyed, therefore, is not excessive, and probably less than the total loss.

Larger Tonnage Lost

Eleven flags were represented in the ship losses for September, the United States and Japan being the most important maritime nations to escape unscathed. The record of destruction for the month was seventy ships, of an aggregate gross tonnage of 150,317. The number of ships was considerably below the figures for either July or August, but the tonnage was the largest in many months. The following table shows the number of vessels and the tonnage destroyed during each of the last five months:

	Number	Gross tons
September	70	150,317
August	100	180,317
July	115	102,522
June	64	128,389
May	53	118,884
Totals	443	628,691

It will be seen that the rate of loss during the last five months has been practically the average rate since the beginning of the war. Up to October 1 the European conflict had been a progress just twenty-six months, during which slightly more than 3,000,000 tons of shipping had been destroyed. The 628,691 tons lost during the past five months represent a fraction more than twenty per cent, whereas the time is something less than twenty per cent of the war period.

Big Norwegian Loss

In August five nations lost six or more ships, while in September only Great Britain and Norway lost more than five. A feature of the month was the small number of Italian ships whose destruction was reported, only four vessels of about 6,382 tons being sunk, as compared with 27 ships of 44,103 tons in August. A report is current that complete information as to Italy's losses is no longer available, as official statements are lacking. The average size of ships in September was much greater than that of the vessels destroyed in August. Only 12 of the ships sunk last month were of less than 1,000 gross tons, whereas in the preceding month 49 vessels were under 1,000 gross tons.

	August	September
British	34	25
Norwegian	9	18
Dutch	2	1
Italian	27	4
Danish	4	6
Swedish	1	2
Greek	4	2
Spanish	2	4
Russian	1	2
French	6	1
Belgian	2	1
Japanese	2	1
German	3	1

Ships Which Come Home

Later reports have resulted in several corrections and additions to the list of August losses as published a month ago, and these have been incorporated in the above statement. The Russian steamer "Sten II," of 227 gross tons, which was included in the "ables for August, has since arrived in port safely, proving reports of her loss incorrect. The Italian steamer "Erix," of 923 gross tons, was mistakenly reported as the "Eux," tonnage not recorded, and was so listed a month ago.

Additions to the August list are the Swedish steamer "Baltia," of 819 gross tons sunk by a mine; and the Italian sailing vessel "Balmora," of 2442 tons; "Eurnia," of 1,874 tons; "Louis B," of 212 tons; "Elios," of 190 tons; "Marit Brissola," of 152 tons; "Tannia," of 138 tons, and the "Ida," and "Rojas" Davis, 1,400 tons, not recorded. All eight of the Italian boats were torpedoed.

Sixteen ships of more than 3,500 gross tons were sunk in September against only eight in August. The largest vessel destroyed was the Dutch steamer "Antwerpen," of 11,300 tons. The following table shows the ships sunk, of 3500 tons and upward:

	Gross Tons
Antwerpen, Dutch	11,300
Torpedier, Dutch	5,000
Swedish, British	4,500
Swift, British	4,428
Strathairn, British	4,404
Brook, British	4,392
Elizabeth IV, Norwegian	4,182
Polytechnic, Norwegian	4,001
Laurens, British	3,826
Benmark, Italian	3,812
Langens, British	3,811
Davis, British	3,802
Ida, British	3,778
Swedish Prince, British	3,712
Heathcote, British	3,541

Some interesting changes in the ranking of the different nations, according to tonnage lost, have taken place in the last month. Great Britain

Shipments Amount To More Than Two Billion Dollars—Those To Teutons Are Small

Exports to the Allies for the eight months ended in August amounted to more than \$2,052,743,000, or more than the total export trade of the country for the entire fiscal year 1914. This sum compares with \$1,568,751,000 for the eight months ended with August, 1915.

That shipments to the allied nations show no disposition to fall off, but, in fact, are increasing, is indicated in the export figures for the month of August, reaching \$392,859,000 as compared with \$191,208,000 in August of the preceding year, or a gain of more than one hundred per cent for the month.

Comparative figures are given on exports to the Allies, including France, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand; to the Teutonic Powers, consisting of Germany and Austria-Hungary, and to the European neutrals, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

Shipments to the Teutonic Powers for the eight months were insignificant, only a few million dollars going through the Red Cross supplies. For the eight months ending in August, 1915, exports to Germany amounted to \$11,688,000 as compared with \$1,186,000 in the same period of this year.

The figures below indicate that while the British restrictions of trade with the European neutrals was strict enough during the last year to reduce exports from the United States from \$251,046,000 in the eight months ended in August, 1915, to \$177,969,000 for the same period in 1916, shipments for the month of August record an increase. The advance was from \$18,960,000 to \$27,363,000. The most important change in this respect has taken place in shipments to the Netherlands, figures for eight months show a loss from \$108,704,000 to \$72,784,000, but the reports for August alone give an increase from \$6,746,000 to \$11,824,000. A similar reversal of conditions is shown in exports to Denmark and to a less extent to Sweden.

Exports to the United Kingdom for the eight months increased from \$763,470,000 to \$1,207,751,000, while for August alone the gain was from \$93,100,000 to \$159,437,000. France has also been a heavy purchaser in the United States, the shipments for eight months amounting from \$332,978,000 to \$454,175,000 and for August from \$28,849,000 to \$72,176,000.

still heads the list by a wide margin, contributing almost two-thirds of the total. September the tonnage of British ships destroyed was almost equal to that of all other nations combined, and within a month British losses should almost reach 2,000,000 tons. Norway jumped ahead of Italy again, after being passed last month, and Norwegian losses now exceed those of Germany. Norway's losses now amount to 210,292 gross tons of shipping and she is pressing France for second position. French tonnage destroyed now stands at 215,581 gross tons. French losses have been considerable during the last two months. Italian losses exceed those of Germany, aggregating 198,277 tons to October 1, and Italy holds fourth rank, while Germany has sunk to fifth position.

Loss By Nations

	Gross Tons
Teutonic shipping that has been lost as a result of the war is now less than half the losses of neutral nations. The following tables show the losses of each nation of the Allies, neutrals and Teutonic countries:	
ALLIED SHIPPING DESTROYED	
Nation	Gross Tons
Great Britain	1,840,338
France	215,581
Italy	198,277
Russia	200,000
Belgium	27,291
Japan	2,401
Canada	3,401

	Gross Tons
NEUTRAL SHIPPING DESTROYED	
Nation	Gross Tons
Norway	210,292
Holland	105,340
Sweden	58,465
Denmark	72,176
Spain	34,828
Greece	10,000
United States	12,671
Brazil	2,228

	Gross Tons
TEUTONIC SHIPPING DESTROYED	
Nation	Gross Tons
Germany	177,969
Austria-Hungary	17,478
Turkey	18,150
Total	223,607

	Gross Tons
Total losses of the principal nations	
United Kingdom	2,052,743
British Colonies	1
United States	12,671
Austria-Hungary	17,478
Danish	47
Dutch	10,000
French	215,581
German	